

11. TRIANGLES

ACTIVITY 1. ASTRONOMY

Astronomy is a natural science that deals with the study of celestial objects (such as stars, planets, comets, nebulae, star clusters and galaxies)

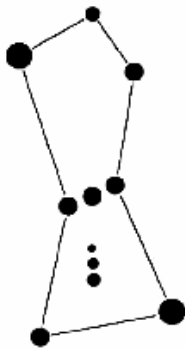
Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences. The astronomy became a modern science with the invention of the telescope in the 17th Century.

The astronomy was a fundamental subject to determinate the seasons, the calendar, the hour and the position on the ground and more important on the sea, that is, for the sailors.

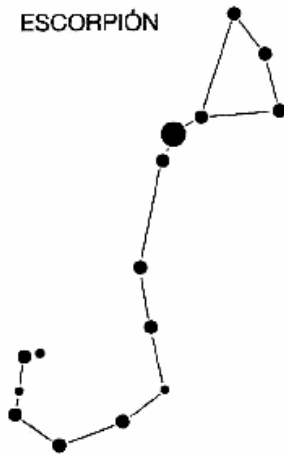
A planisphere is a star chart in the form of two adjustable disks that rotate on a common pivot. It can be adjusted to display the visible stars for any time and date. It is an instrument to assist in learning how to recognize stars and constellations.

Here you are some of the most important constellations you can see in the sky at a glance.

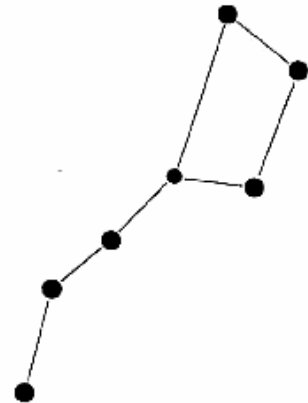
ORIÓN



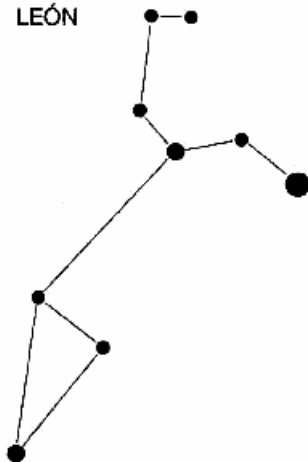
ESCORPIÓN



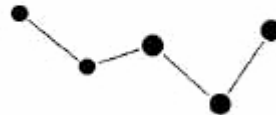
OSA MAYOR



LEÓN



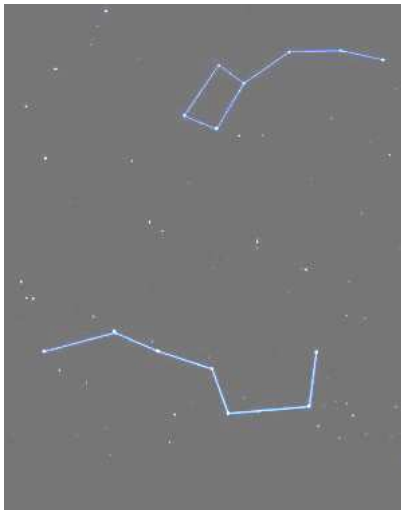
CASIOPEA



OSA MENOR



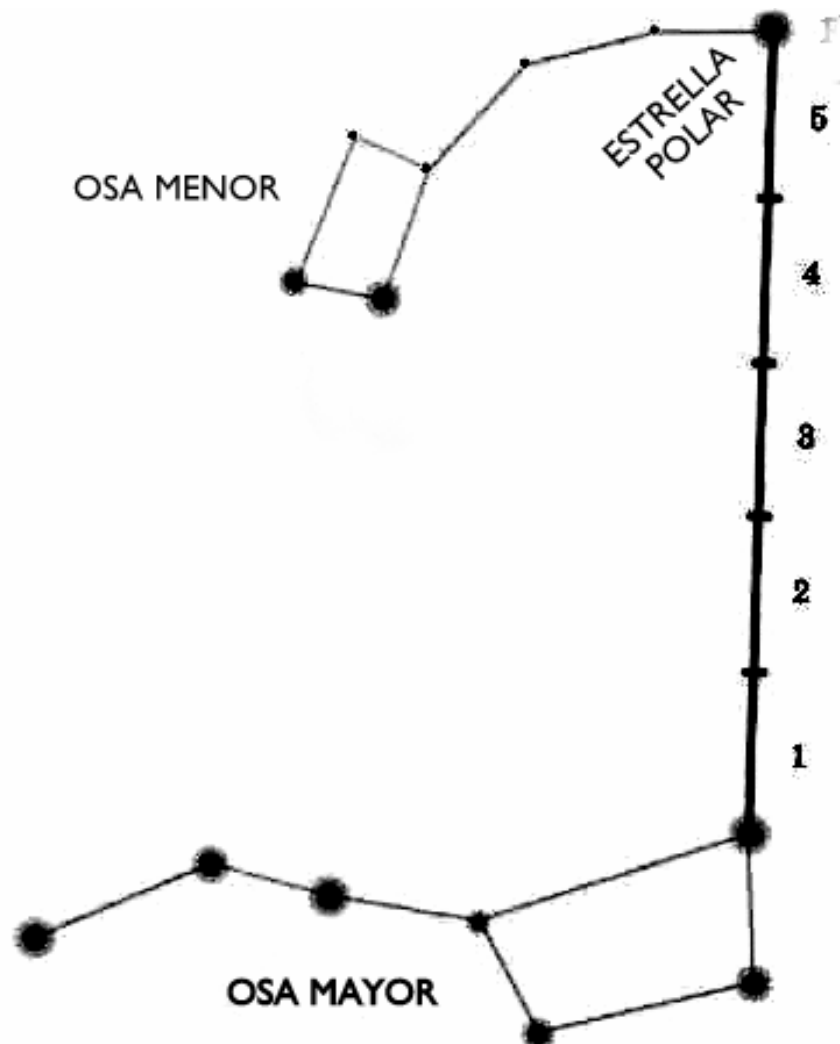
HOW TO LOCATE THE POLAR STAR?



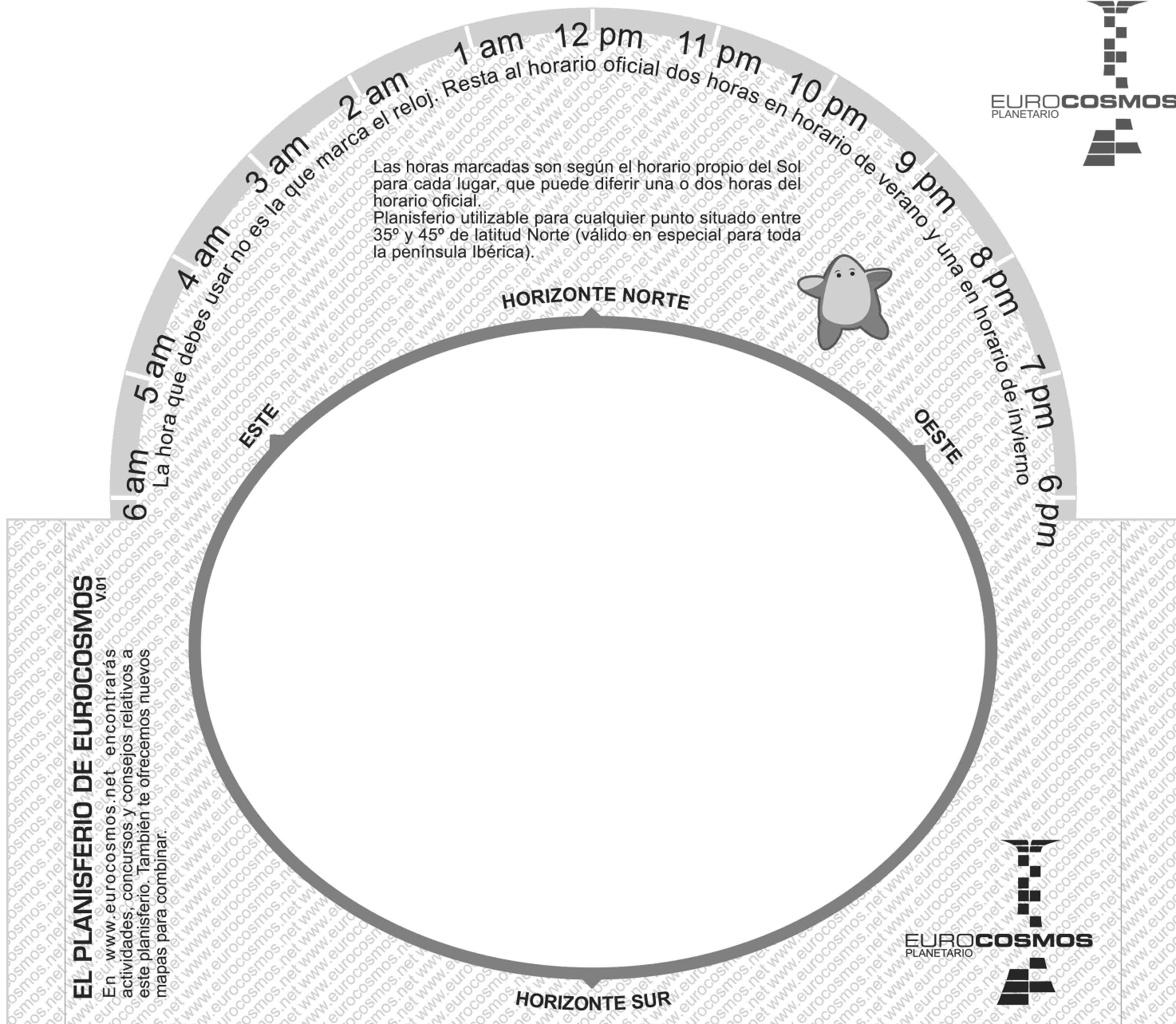
The Polar star points us the geographical North so it is the most important star in the orientation sense.

Here you are the way to locate Polar star on the sky. You have to find the Ursa Major (Big Dipper) that is very easy because is a very big constellation and it is always present on the sky.

After that you have to extend imaginarily the ending part five times and you will find a star of medium brightness. This is the Polar star. From here you can easily find the rest of stars that form the Little Dipper.



Your practice is to make a world map according to the instructions you can find in the following pages.



EL PLANISFERIO DE EUROCOSMOS

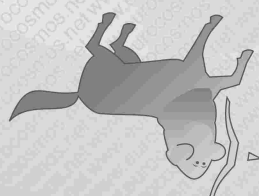
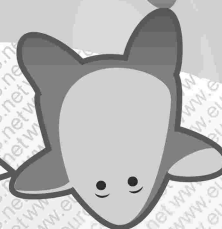
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En www.eurocosmos.net encontrarás actividades, concursos y consejos relativos a este planisferio. También te ofrecemos nuevos mapas para combinar.

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

- 1.- Introducir el disco de las estrellas y constelaciones dentro de esta pieza de manera que por la ventana elíptica central se vea parte del mapa.
- 2.- Girar el disco hasta que coincida el mes con la hora en que se quiera conocer la posición de las estrellas.
- 3.- Tener en cuenta que las horas señaladas son según el horario propio del Sol en cada lugar (Tiempo Solar Medio). Para el centro de la península ibérica habría que restar dos horas a la hora oficial mientras se use el horario de verano o una hora si se está con el horario de invierno. La diferencia en otras zonas de la península ibérica será a lo sumo de media hora (Ver para más información)

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